

LOBBY OF A MODERN HOTEL IN MILWAUKEE.

est and most luxurious hotel in the world, but there are more magnificent hotels, ranging in cost from \$1,000,000 to \$12,000,-000, here than in any other country.

Nowhere else is so much money paid for hotel accommodations as in New York city, either by individual guests or by the hotel population collectively. Moreover, the most luxurious hote's are by far the most prosperous. The present effort is not to

by three representative hotel men places the average price paid for rooms and board at \$4.25 a day. At that rate the re-ceipts are \$312,500 a day, or \$114,052,500 a

What part of this great sum is paid for luxury, pure and simple? It is nard to tell, but perhaps the best way of est mating it is by comparison with the famous Mi is hotels in New York. These two houses, one costing a million and the other about half a million dollars, are not charitable institutions; they are profitable as investments. The price of a sleeping room, with bath and sitting room privileges in either of these houses, is 20 cents a day, and meals are 15 cents each, making the total cost of living 65 cents a day. Ine Milis hotels are scrupulously neat. The mea s are served in courses, and more than he can eat is given to each guest.

Thus it woul, seem that everything above 65 cents a day is paid for luxury and added comfort. New York's first-class hotel population of 50,000 could live in houses like the Mills hotels for \$2,500 a day, or \$11, \$2,500 a year. Figuring on that basis, \$2,50,000 a day, or \$102,200,000 a year, is paid for luxury. What part of this great sum is paid for

Still Greater Luxury is Demanded.

Notwithstanding this, the demand is for greater luxury, not only in New York, but proportionately throughout the entire coun try. That shrewd hotelmen recognize this is plainly evident; for, although the number of hotels costing from \$1,000,000 up-ward and in which the cost of living is \$1 a day or more has doubled within the past ten years, more buildings of this type are now being planned and constructed than at

any previous time.

The estimated cost of four of the projected hotels is \$14,000,000. One is the New Brunswick to be built in New York at a cost of \$5,000,000 on the site of the famous cost of \$5,000,000 on the site of the famous old hotel of that name and adjoining property. Another is the W. E. D. Stokes \$400,000 hotel in New York, occupying the west side of Broadway between 75d and 74th streets. Another is the \$3,000,000 hotel which George C. Boldt is to erect on the site of the Stratford, in Philadelphia. The fourth is the \$2,000,000 house which a oost of \$3,000,000 on the site of the famous old hotel of that name and adjoining property. Another is the W. E. D. Stokes \$4,00,000 hotel in New York, occupying the wext side of Broadway between 75d and 74th streets. Another is the \$5,000,000 hotel which George C. Boldt is to erect on the site of the Stratford, in Philadelphia. The fourth is the \$2,000,000 house which a syndicate headed by Joseph E. Willard of Virginia is to build to take the place of the famous Willard Hotel in Washington. Among other noteworthy projected hotel

LUXURY IN HOTELS

Americans Want the Very Best and Will Pay for It.

HOUSES THAT HAVE COST MILLIONS

Fitted Up With Every Comfort

That Can Be Imagined.

EXPENSES AND RECEIPTS

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Written for The Evening Star.

The United States has not only the largest and most in xurious hotel in the world.

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Broportionate to the transient rate of \$500 a day for that part of the suite which he occupies, but it is stated advisedly that he expends in the neighborhood of \$150 a day for his rooms.

In this suite Mr. Whitney is completely isolated from the rest of the hotel, the suite having a private hall. He has his meals served in the private dining room in a king's palace. No other hotel guest in the world lives amid such splendor as does Mr. Whitney. He is a lavish entertainer, frequently having fifteen or twenty friends to luncheon and dinner. It would not be surprising if his bilis at the hotel averaged \$200 a day while he is there. If maintained throughout the year this would amount to \$73,000.

Mr. John C. Eno, another multi-millionaire, lives almost as luxuriously at the Waldorf-Astoria as Mr. Whitney, having occupied for almost two years the private hall corner suite on the fourth floor, fronting on 5th avenue and 34th street. This suite has a drawing room, dining room and pantry, bed rooms and bath rooms for the family and servants; in fact, all the advantages of a private apartment combined with those of the hotel. Probably Mr. Whitney and Mr. Eno pay the largest individual hotel bills in the United States, if not in the world.

Stiff Prices.

There are two other hotels in New York

Stiff Prices. There are two other hotels in New York -the Albemarle and the Holland Housewhich, though smaller, charge the same rates as the Waldorf-Astoria. The price for a parlor, two bed rooms and bath run as high as \$35 and \$40 a day ordinarily, luxurious hotels are by far the most erous. The present effort is not to economically, but expensively; to economically, but expensively; to Holiand. The Savoy has suites which combuild economically, but expensively; to crowd as much luxury as possible into hotel building; for the rich American can be depended on to make the most lavish expenditure a profitable investment.

Counting permanent and transient guests, the five score high-class hotels in the city of New York take care of about 50,000 people every day. The lowest estimate made by three representative hotel men places the average price paid for rooms and board at 30,25 a day. At that rate the relationship in the compare tavorably with the best in price and magnificence. Fifty dollars a day is the regular charge for the brioal suite, but other rooms are often added, making the cost as high as \$100 a day, sometimes more, exclusive of meals. The bail room at the Savoy, which is one of the richest in the country, rents for as much as \$2.50 a night. Scores of American mitionaires, who could well afford palaces of their own, have no homes other than hotels. Many, like Mr. Weitney, who own magnificence.

dences, have deserted them to live in hotels often to avoid the annoying servant prob-em. Senator Thomas C. Platt and his effen to avoid the annoying servant problem. Senator Thomas C. Platt and his
family have ived in the Fifth Avenue Hotel
for years. Tom L. Johnson keeps luxurious rooms in the Waidorf-Astoria the
year round, and Stephen B. Elkina lives
there most of the time. Marcus Daly and
James J. Hill, with their families, live a
good part of each year in the Netherlands.
There are a haif dozen or more militiona re
residents in the Buckingham, while the
Plaza. Savoy Brevoort, Albemarle, Majestic and several other New York hotels
have their quota.
Boston, Washington, Philadelphia, San
Francisco and other large cities have their
millionaire hotel residents. In Chicago
there are many.



SALT WATER SWIMMING TANK IN A PACIFIC COAST HOTEL.

improvements is the \$2,000,000 addition to the Manhattan Hotel. New York, now more than half completed, making it a \$4,000,000 house. No less than \$50,000,000 is now bear hotel life is the Transportation Clut

house. No less than \$50,000,000 is now being expended throughout the country on
the erection of new hotels in which the element of luxury will predominate.

The actual cost of the Waldorf-Astoria,
the largest and most luxurious hotel in the
world, has never been made public, but it
is estimated by good judges at about
\$12,000,000. When it was projected almost
every one said it could not be made to pay.
Yet today it is a very profitable property.
It is hard to inagine a house with forty
magnificent public rooms, more than 1,200 magnificent public rooms, more than 1,200 guests' rooms and accommodations for between 1,400 and 1,500 people, being practically filled all the time, but these figures represent the Waldorf-Astoria's accommodations, and it is constantly crowded.

The payment of from \$75 to \$100 a day for rooms eveluste of meets in Now York

The payment of from \$75 to \$100 a day for rooms, exclusive of meals, in New York hotels is by no means uncommon. There are people living in the Waldorf-Astoria who pay \$100 a day for their rooms the year round. For the famous royal suite \$500 a day has been paid on several occasions for short periods. A woman who died at the Savoy Hotel in New York recently had paid \$75 a day for a year for a corner suite overlooking Central Park. That price did not include meals, and, as she was a suite overlooking Central Park. That Park did not include menis, and, as she was a liberal entertainer, the aggregate of her hotel bills must have been very large.

Mr. Whitney's Quarters.

bast fall William C. Whitney went to the Waldorf-Astoria to live, engaging rooms by the year. Recently he decided to establish his private office there also. Nearly the entire royal suite has to be given up to provide the comfort and luxury which this man of many millions demands and is will-ing to pay for. Taking the rooms by the year, he does not, of course, pay a rate

ter 140 tons of the best hard coal are consumed every day.

An interesting feature of luxurious, modern hotel life is the Transportation Club, which occupies the entire thirteenth floor of the Manhattan Hotel. Among its 800 members are many of the wealthiest men of the country. Senator Chauncey M. Depew is the president. In the new portion of the Manhattan twenty-two rooms will be devoted to this social organization. Unusual provision is made for women guests, there being a ladies' private dining room. Several other clubs are housed in New York hotels.

Southern and Western Hotels. The fame of the great Florida hotels, no-

ticeably the Ponce de Leon and Cordova, in St. Augustine, and the Royal Poinciana, at Palm Beach, is world wide. In the entire south, however, there is no more magnificent caravansary than the New St. Charles

cent caravansary than the New St. Charles in New Orleans. What the Waldorf-Astoria is to the world the St. Charles is to the south. Owing to the peculiar climatic advantages of New Orleans, the builders were able to provide luxuries which are impossible farther north.

The St. Charles building, with site, cost \$1,600,000, and its furniture cost more than \$2,00,000. Its highest regular rate is \$25 a day for a corner suite accommodating two persons, consisting of a private parlor, bed room and bath. Provision is made, however, for furnishing larger suites at proportionately higher rates. A great open-air promenade filled with tropical plants and shrubbery, occupying the space between the wings of the building on the second floor, with entrances from the halls and dining room, affords a delightful lounging place in sunshine or shade. This is the show place of New Orleans.

Traveling westward to California the luxury-loving American comes eventually to

the Hotel del Coronado, at Coronado Beach. It claims the distinction of being the largest resort hotel in the world. It covers four and a haif acres. A novel feature is a court in the center of the building the size of an ordinary city square, in which is revealed the floral richness of a tropical garden, from giant palms down to the rarest plants. The ball room contains 11,000 square feet. The dining room is thirty-three feet high, without pillar or post to mar its beauty. There are 750 rooms, and 56 of them are sitting rooms. The huge tanks for hot and cold sea water bathing inside the hotel are a great feature.

The Hotel Toursine of Boston is the most notable manifestation of New England luxury. Everything about this house is superb. A unique feature is a library. This is a beautiful season.

ury. Everything about this house is superb. A unique feature is a library. This is a beautiful room on the main floor, containing about 3,000 carefully selected volumes incased in antique oak closets. It is a hotel circulating library, the books being at all times at the disposal of guests, who find catalogues in their rooms.

The existence on a profitable basis of these Aladdin-like American public palaces speaks eloquently for the volume of wealth distributed among the American people. It is a business object lesson which, divested of sentimentality, will do more than any other to reveal to the future historian the vast natural resources of the United States at the end of the nineteenth century.

CHINESE IN THE PHILIPPINES

THEIR LOT WAS A TRAGIC ONE UN-DER SPANISH RULE.

Refusing to Go When Ordered, They Were Slaughtered by Thousands-Still in Great Numbers.

The protests of Mr. Wu, the Chinese minister at Washington, against extending the provisions of the Chinese exclusion laws of the United States to the Pailippine Islands are extraordinarily interesting when considered in connection with the current situation in China and the bloody history of the Mongolian invasions of th archipelago.

This swarm of 2,000 wonderfully fertile slands was discovered by Magellan in 1521 and very soon after came under the centrol of Spain. Attracted by its many beautiful streams of water, its soft climate and its productive soil, the Chinese followed the Spanish into the islands in great numbers and began at once to crowd out the other inhabitants. After struggling heroically, but unsuccessfully, against in-dustrial destruction, the Spanish colonists

heroically, but unsuccessfully, against industrial destruction, the Spanish colonists obtained a royal decree or mandate banishing the Chinese. The Mongolians resisted its enforcement, and in 1603 about 25,000 of them were slain.

Undaunted by this fearful slaughter, the places of the dead were practically filled in two years by newcomers, and in 1605 the Spanish government decreed that Chinese to the number of 6,000 only might reside in the Philippines; that each resident should pay a special tax of \$\$ per year, and that none should be allowed to follow any occupation save that of tilling the soil. To these conditions the Chinese assented without demur. They went forward in their operations, however, precisely as if no conditions had been made. In twenty-five years 30,000 new immigrants had infested the most favored spots in the islands, and in 1639 they were again ordered to leave or suffer death. About 7,000 of them obeyed the decree, but 23,000 defied it and were slaughtered.

Massacre After Massacre.

Massacre After Massacre.

Instead of checking immigration, this apfloodtide of Mongolian Immigration, and in strong that they threatened to wipe out the Spanish insular government and establish one of their own in its stead. Again they were ordered to leave the islands, and again defying the mandate, were slain to the last man.

hanged en masse, so to speak. Remember-ing the bloody visitations of the past, many thousands returned to China; the remainder

were executed.

The stench of this great killing was hardly clear from the air before this strangely persistent race began again, like rats, to stealthily overrun the is ands, and by 1775 had become so numerous that the incumbent viceroy decreed that every Chinaman found on Philippine soil on a certain day should be executed, and this decree was carried out to the etter. In 1819, having again become intolerable by their numbers and methods, once again every Chinese that could be found in the Philippines was mas-

As extermination did not exterminate, as the burden of recurrent slaughters growing too vast and too wearisome government, a system of extremely for the government, a system of extremely onerous and burdensome taxes was devised and pressed upon the Chinese with relentless severity. This, however, proved to be as ineffectual as wholesale killing, and the Chinese, now outnumbering all European inhabitants more than 5 to 1, practically control the trade and business of the 2,000 beautiful islands, and, of course, cannot be dislodged by ordinary methods. dislodged by ordinary methods.

Persistence of the character thus dis-closed in the face of punishment too terri-ble to be adequately described in words is unmatched in the history of the world. It is inherent in a people possessing more than 50,000,000 of surplus population and whose bighting immigrations have been controlled successfully by no government except that of the United States.

Can this control be executed in the Philippines by the United States? Yes. By the native Filipines? Never.

ON MARYLAND'S SHORE.

Late Arrivals Increase Cottage and Camp Colonies.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star ARUNDEL-ON-THE-BAY, Md.,

July 12, 1900. Among the recent arrivals are Mrs. E. M. Colford and family, J. B. Gould and family, Mr. Peters and family, Mr. McIntyre and family, Mrs. T. C. Heinecke and Dr. Her-

bert and family.

A number of merry campers have pitched their tents on Chesapeake avenue. The Golden Sunset Camp includes Mrs. Baker and the Misses Baker. Mrs. Kipp and party have a picturesque settlement, as yet un-

Mrs. and Mrs. David Gould are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Gould.

A shark four feet long was seen in the cove Thursday by several residents of Point

Pleasant.
Miss Ida Cottrell and Mr. Joseph W. Cottrell, who have been the guests of Misses Medford, have returned to Pittsb Mr. James Sanner has purchased Dr

Mr. James Hazen's cottage.

Mrs. T. M. Kelcher and a large house Mrs. T. M. Kelcher and a large house for a greatering the "Antiers" for a party are occupying the "Antiers" for a short time.

Mrs. T. W. Smith and Miss Mabel Smith short time.

Mrs. T. W. Smith and Miss Mabel Smith
are at Atlantic City for two weeks. Miss
Carolyn Smith sailed June 16 for a three
menths' trip abroad.

Mrs. A. Lee Lowe has as her guests her
parents, Mr. and Mrs. McKim of Washington.

Amateur Minstrels for Fire Laddies. DEAL, N. J., July 12, 1900. The amateur minstrel show and ball that are to be given at the Hathaway Inn on the evening of Friday, July 20, are an absorbing topic of interest along this part of the away."

coast. The obttagers and hotel guests at Allenhurst and Elberon are taking a lively interest in the event, which is to be for the benefit of the local fire department. A large number of the wealthy cottagers here large number of the wealthy cottagers here are going to black up and over 200 ladies along the coast have lent their names as patronesses. The participants are holding rehears as every night, and are said to be developing some happerade talent. A full-dress ball at the Inn will follow the minstrel show, and there will be a costly display of fireworks during the evening. Major and Mrs. J. M. Brown of Washington, arrived at the Inn this week, to remain the most of the season.

THOUSANDS ON HAND.

Cape May Season Well Started—Guests From Washington. ecial Correspondence of The Evening Star.

CAPÉ MAY, N. J., July 12, 1900. While Cape May has been receiving visitors since early spring, and while there have een hundreds of guests here all during June, now that July has been thorough'y opened and that the warm weather has begun to come throughout the country, Cape May's hundreds have swelled to thousands, and on every hand the visitor is present.

One of the prominent guests expected shortly is Bishop John F. Hurst of the Methodist Episcopai Church. He will stay

Methodist Episcopai Church. He will stay at the Elberon while here and will occupy a local pulpit once or twice.

Among those who are occupying cottages here this season are Mr. and Mrs. George W. Boyd of Philadelphia. Mr. Boyd is assistant general passeager agent of the Pennsylvania railroad. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd are entertaining Miss Louise Kauffmann and Miss Mollie Davis of Washington. Miss Davis was last season the champion cocked hat bowler.

Mrs. W.lliam J. Rich is spending some time at the Carlton, Cape May Point.

E. Quincey Smith of Washington is with a party of Philadelphians staying at the Shoreham, Cape May Point.

Major F. H. Nash, U. S. A., and family are guests at the Brexton.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Brown of Washington will remain at the Windsor until September.

tember.
George L. Wentworth has joined the Washington colony at the Stockton. He will remain all summer. Ex-Representative George Hires of New Jersey, with his family, is sojourning at the Stockton.

the Stockton.

L. Walter Weed Washington has arrived at the Star Villa, to remain for an extended season.

Mrs. G. L. Moore and Mrs. T. E. Redfern of Washington have also joined the large colony at the Star Villa.

Miss Frances Martin of Washington, D. C., is staying at the Shoreham, Cape May Point, for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Greenlees and Miss Greenlees of Washington are at the Stockton for a season.

Stockton for a season.

Mr. and Mrs. Will.am E. Story and Willam E. Story, jr., Major Edward C. Carter,
U. S. A., and Mrs. Carter, Dr. and Mrs.
P. E. Page and family are recently arrived
Washingtonians

P. E. Page and family are recently arrived Washingtonians.

Mrs. J. Ryan Deveraux and Miss Mary E. Sinnott of Washington are enjoying the season at a Jackson street hotel.

Miss Katharine King of Washington has arrived at the Sea Crest Inn, where she will remain all summer.

J. W. Schlade is among Washingtonians passing the summer at the Stockton.

W. L. Hirst has joined Washington friends at the Stockton. He is assistant manager of the Georgetown University track team.

Prof. S. N. D. North, who is in charge Prof. S. N. D. North, who is in charge of the statistical department of the United States census, accompanied by Mrs. North is visiting Washington friends at the Brex-

ton.

A party of young Washingtonians who came to the Steekton for an outing was made up of M. M. Bartlett, John O. Morgan, Arthur C. Beland and L. B. Magruder, Frederick S. Hughes is passing the summer at the Carlton, Cape May Point.

Dr. J. S. Wall has joined the Washington colony at Corgress Hall. He will remain here a fortnight.

Mrs. Chauncey Tilly and Miss Fannie Tilly are here for the summer. They will not return to their Washington home until late in September.

Thomas J. Root, jr., of Washington is visiting cottage friends here for a couple of weeks.

sevice and several other New York hotes have their quant.

Boston, Washington, Philadelphia, San Branch, Washington, Philadelphia, Washington, Philadelphia, San Branch, Washington, Philadelphia, Washington, Washington, Philadelphia, Washington, Washington, Washington, Washington, Philadelphia, Washington, Washington, Philadelphia, Washington, Washington, Washington, Washington, Washington, Philadelphia, Washington, Philadelphia, Washington, Washington, Philadelphia, Washington, Washington, Philadelphia, Washington, Philadelphia, Washington, Washi Baron Fava, the Italian ambassador, has practically decided to put in the entire season at the Octagon. He has a very complete suite of rooms overlooking the ocean, so arranged that he can use some of them for offices for the transaction of his official business. The baron usually spends the entire morning in his rooms, and his two entire morning in his rooms, and his two secretaries are consequently kept busy most of the day. In the afternoon he drives with the bareness. The baren has expressed himself as designted with the beauty of the country along the north Jersey shore.

Mayor Van Wyck is another Octagon guest who is combining business with picasure. The mayor, however, makes the boat true to New York in order to attend to his trip to New York in order to attend to his

affairs. He returns to Sea Bright about 5:30 and always takes a plunge in the surf before going to dinner. Mayor Van Wyck is a good swimmer and one of the most enbefore going to dinner. Mayor Va is a good swimmer and one of the thusiastic surf bathers at the hote Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Brown of Washing-ton are pleasantly located at the Octagon, where they intend to remain most of the

DOWN AT THE BRANCH. President and Mrs. McKinley Expect-ed for a Visit. Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 12, 1900. The Branch is already preparing to wel-come President and Mrs. McKinley, who are to visit the resort next month as the guests of Senator and Mrs. Hanna. On the occasion of their visit last year to Vice President and Mrs. Hobart the whole coast turned out and gave them a royal welcome It is understood that the President will renain here about a week.

The coming of Senator Hanna next week will, of course, intensify the political atmosphere. The resort is already the sumpoliticians, and the arrival of the republican chairman's will, of course, attract a good many more. Richard Croker has temporarily left for the mountains. He says he will return in August and stop with Senator Murphy and (also with his sons down at Murphy and salso with

Deal.

As the date for the horse show draws near society's interest in that chief social happening of the summer heightens. Henry Davis of Washington is at the Howland.

John G. Long, United States minister to
Egypt, is at the Howland.

One Way of Looking at It.

Prom Tit Bits. A You?" exclaimed the

estate and house-renting optimist. "In this paper there is a record of eighty-seven marriage licenses issued yesterday." "Well, what of it?" said his partner, the

pessimist of the firm, who was leaning back in a chair, with his hat pulled down over his eyes "What of it?" echoed the other, "Can't you see? Those eighty-seven marriage licenses mean eighty-seven marriages. The eighty-seven marriages will lead to eighty-

seven inquiries for houses, flats or at least eligible apartments. It's bound to stimulate business in our line, and we'll get our share."
"That doesn't follow at all. Those eighty"That doesn't follow at all. Those eighty-

"That doesn't follow at all. Those eseven licenses represent 174 persons, they?"
"Yes."
"Undoubtedly. What of it?"
"Nothing." growled the pessimist; "ethat 174 persons who have hitherto pied 174 apartments will hereafter o eighty-seven. You give me a pair away."



WHITE SUMMER DRESSES FOR AFTERNOON WEAR

LATE PARIS MODES

Bewitching Toilets for Hot Weather

ECRU MUSLIN AND LACE INSERTIONS

New Sleeves Have a Puff at Elbow or Shoulder.

CYCLING AND OUTING GOWNS

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star. PARIS, July 5, 1900. The airy, fairy Lilian type in many and bewitching varieties is with us this season. Never before have the gowns of white been so dainty and so artistic in design. The seasons ago spotted the beaches of the sealike graceful sea birds. The summer girl this season looks like a delicate white flow-

muslin gown vesterday afternoon. Its wearer was one of a party in the courtyard of the Palace des Beaux Arts at the exposition. The fluttering, diaphanous white of the ladles' gowns made a pretty contrast to the green of the palms and other plants The garment was of ecru muslin, finished at the bottom of the skirt with two narrow tucked flounces edged with Valenciennes lace. The bodice itself was trimmed with lace. The bodice itself was trimmed with veinings of insertion and frills edged with

The skirts of all the light gowns are quite The skirts of all the light gowns are quite simple. They vary in style from those set in narrow vertical tucks and broad box plaits to those made with the simple flounce or hem-finished skirt. The soft and admirably fitted appearance of some of the skirts is due to plaitings put on underneath and only opening out about the lower part of the skirt. s due to plaitings put on underneath and mly opening out about the lower part of he skirt.

Boas of lace and chiffon are ornamental

accessories to many of the more fanciful summer tollets for evening wear. They are not much of a protection from drafts, nor are they intended to be, since their mission is a purely ornamental one. A novel collarette of white accordion-plaited mousseline de sole was worn by a pretty actress who was a conspicuous figure at larette of white accordion-plated mousse-line de sole was worn by a pretty actress who was a conspicuous figure at the Auteuil steeplechase. A novel border of peacock feathers edged the collar, and knots of purple flowers set in the meshes of the mousseline de sole gave it a handsome finish. Shawl-shaped wraps of diaphanous material are made to fit snugly over the shoulders and then to spread out below in such a way as to afford ample surface for such a way as to afford ample surface for a wide, ornamental border of ribbon velvet lace applique or puffing of the material.

Changes in Sleeves.

The most notable change in fashion i that of the sleeve; the fullness of a year or two is to be transferred from the upper to the lower part of the sleeve. Puffed sleeves, with the puff at the elbow or the shoulder, are frequently worn, but these are not so novel or so pretty as those cut very not so novel or so pretty as those cut very wide at or a little below the elbow and showing underneath a puffed sleeve of white or of some contrasting material. These bloused sleeves are very comfortable, and the snowy whiteness of the lace or muslin undersleeves gives a touch of chic and brightness to an otherwise monotonous costume. The lace undersleeves are full and plain, but those of chiffon or fine white muslin are both tucked and plaited. The muslin are both tucked and plaited. dressmakers are designing some very ec-centric sleeves on the new order, but it is not probable these will be generally worn Graceful scarf draperies are features of

Graceful scarf draperies are features of many summer costumes. On the hotel plazza, at seashore or mountains, the light lace or gauze scarfs, adjusted carelessly about the head or shoulders, frame the face picturesquely and effectively.

Gowns for Royalty. The Duchess of Connaught, who is one of the most stylish of English royalties, has just had a very handsome summer bodice ompleted. It is made with a plain, seamless back, which, below the waist, is round ed off and joined by a single side piece. I ed off and joined by a single side plece. In the front the bodice fits smoothly over a darted lining and is pointed in front. The silk vest is tucked from collar to waist, where it tapers to a narrowness that gives the appearance of slenderness to a very natronly waist. Three bands of velvet trim the waist and are united in front by a jeweled ornament. The tucked collar is also trimmed with bands of velvet. Underneath the upright collar is applied a wide, roiling collar, finished with a chiffon ruching. The sleeve is tight fitting and supplied with an upper and under portion.

when not worn for wheeling. A bicycling costume may be adopted as a walking or automobile gown, if well made and pretty. Natty Outing Costumes.

At the same shop where the Duchess of Connaught has ordered her waist the Princesses Margaret and Patricla of Connaught have had handsome cycling gowns of Irish ongeloth made. Each is cut with a semifitting back, gathered in by stitched bands fitting back, gathered in by stitched bands at the waist and buttoned in front to several inches below the waist, where it is finished by a series of false hems put on one over the other. The neck is trimmed with insertion and edging, the bodice being buttoned at the side with plain but hendsome buttons harmonizing with the cloth. Underneath the skirts are worn smart knickerbockers. The cycling hats are of plain, coarse straw, with a satin band.

In Clinging Crepes.

Crepe de chine is much worn for outdoor afternoon gowns. It is soft and cool, yet quite dressy. At a fashionable restaurant a gown of plaited white crepe de chine, trimmed with applications of black chantrimmed with applications of black chantilly lace, was one of the most effective toilets worn by a fashionable beauty. The plaits on bodice and skirt were laid on in narrow lines, and were flattened down by rows of silk stitching. A collar and short vest of silk on the bodice were closed by a row of tiny gold and pearl buttons. The lower part of the skirt flated broadly, owing to the loose arrangement of the plaits, and gave to the skirt that bell shape so much admired in the outline of skirts of the moment.

warm Day Waists.

Blouses for warm days are made of thin material, such as organdie and mull. White organdie, crossed with insertions of lace, is most effective. One such was made of organdie, laid in narrow tucks, and with the bands of insertion even crossing the sleeves. A blouse of white muslin, with daintily tucked and insertion-trimmed yoke, was another satisfactory bodice of this style. Alternate bands of lace and muslin formed the lower part of the sleeves and the blouse, the shoulder portion of the sleeves being of material to correspond with the yoke. Blouses with all-over patterns of lace are worn over silk or over low-cut underbodices of white muslin. They are not only cool, but elegant in appearance.

CATHERINE TALBOT.

A DAY OF DREAD.

Suggestion for Making the Washing Less of a Bugbear.

Why do women cling to Monday for the sleeves of mash them firmly with a fork.

Why do women cling to Monday for the sleeves of mash them firmly with a fork.

Why do women cling to Monday for the sleeves of mash them firmly with a fork.

Why do women cling to Monday for the sleeves of mash them firmly with a fork. white muslins of every sort, from silk to most effective. One such was made of orthe finest cotton, are made for morning, gandle, laid in narrow tacks, and with the

Why do women cling to Monday for washing day? Where a housekeeper is also a maid-of-all-work there is some reason for it, as Sunday has usually, by comparison, been with her a day of rest, and she is better prepared for hard work. But where she has maids Sunday is with them a fatiguing has maid to the fruit when cool. Then pour this mixture very gently into the tin, the object being not to disturb the crumbs. Put a thick layer of crumbs on the top, cover with a piece of greased paper the top, cover with a piece of greased paper. Less of a Bugbear.
Why do women cling to Monday for and are off to see their friends, and making a gala day of it; in fact, they are too tired out when the next marning comes for such hard work as washing, and it would not be remarkable if the work were done poorly.

If the tasks of some other day of the week were transferred to Monday perhaps it would be a good change—one might try it as an experiment. If, for instance, the halls and sleeping rooms were swept dusted, leaving the parlors and other ro halls and sleeping rooms were swept and dusted, leaving the parlors and other rooms of that sort to be attended to, as before, on Friday, so as to be fresh for Sunday, it would divide a heavy task as well as be of benefit otherwise; or else all the sliver and brasses could be scoured, or the closets and the refrigerators cleared and cleaned. Then the clothes could be picked up, sorted, put to soak, and Tuesday given to the wash with more strength of will and muscle.

The fact is the wash is such a disagreeable affair that both mistress and maid are eager to get it out of the way; and even

able affair that both mistress and maid are eager to get it out of the way; and even this could be mended by an outdoor wash house or laundry with fire and bolier. Then, where the means permit the hire of a washerwoman weekly, it need never be known in the house that there is such a thing as washing day at all; and where the means do not permit of the extra help, still a great part of the disagreeableness in the steam and the smell of suds is taken away from the consciousness by being taken out of the house.

Baby's Footwear. From Harper's Bazar.

As soon as a baby is put into short dresses he should wear stockings, not socks, stockings long enough to cover the entire leg. There may be no harm done in wearing socks during the warm weather, but in a climate as changeable as ours there is certainly some risk. The extremities ought always to be kept warm, especially the feet, and there is no doubt that severe colds are contracted by children where the legs have not been properly covered.

The shoes should be of soft kid or leather and broad enough to give all the

leather and broad enough to give all the toes free play; also carefully avoid getting a shoe that is too short. Many adults are great sufferers today and have deformities great sufferers today and have deformities of the feet from having during their child-hood worn shoes that have been too short. Neither should children be allowed to wear pointed toes; it is a shame to crowd the little toes into so small a space. A light, flexible sole, soft leather, length and plenty of breadth are the desirable qualities for a child's shoe.

To Remove Stains From Saucepans

Enameled saucepans soon become discolored inside unless they are kept with scrupulous care. An easy way of removing stains is to put a small quantity of chloride of lime into the pan and fill it up with cold water and let it remain on the stove where water and let it remain on the stove where the heat is moderate for several hours. The pan should then be scrubbed and thorougnly rinsed and placed on the rack over the stove. When dry it will be found perfectly white and free from stains. Scattering chloride of lime over a sink will cleanse it with less trouble than is required for a saucepan. The lime should be spread rather thickly over the sink (which should be wet) the last thing at night. In the morning all that is necessary is to brush it off with a upper and under portion.

Cycling costumes are but little different in style from those of last year. The skirt is sometimes open in front, sometimes open in the back, which latter is more graceful stiff brush and flush the sink with water. HOT WEATHER DISHES

VALUABLE PROPERTIES OF A FRUIT

Dainty Ways of Serving Fresh and With Geintin-Hot and

Written for The Evening Star.

The most desirable food for the season is fruit. It possesses valuable properties for promoting the health. If more people ate fruit during the hot months of the year. there would be fewer cases of sunstroke and less soffering from heat. Fruits contain nutritive substances that not only serve to nourish the body, but act as antiseptics and tonics. Fresh fruit eaten in warm weather serves to cool the blood. No better remedy for indigestion could be found

than certain fruits. Apples are very wholesome, the spicy varicties being the best for the health. Before serving they should be wiped off with a wet towel and then polished with a dry one. A sliver fruit knife should be supplied at each plate for peeling and cutting them. The skin of the apple should be removed before it is eaten, as it contains matter hard to

Many persons cannot eat bananas, but for Many persons cannot eat bananas, but for those who find them agreeable they are wholesome. The skin should be removed and the body of the banana scraped off with a knife to remove the long, fiber-like strings that sometimes adhere to the fruit. Sliced and covered with sugar and cream, bananas make a delicious dessert. Whole bananas look well served on a dish with other fruit.

banamas from well served on a dash other fruit.

Raspberries should be pleked only a few minutes before serving, care being taken that the fruit is not mashed. If the berries are gritty they should be carefully washed in water, but as a rule washing destroys the flavor of fruit. Raspberries served with red currants are delicious. When currants are served they may be placed on the dish with the stems still on, and eaten after individual dipping in powdered sugar.

Grapes and Oranges. Grapes are washed in fresh water, placed

in a sieve to drain and, after the bunches have been about equally divided, laid on the fruit basket and placed on the table Oranges may be cut in two and served with sugar, the inside of the orange being scoop-

oranges may be cut in two and served with sugar, the inside of the orange being scooped out with a spo m; or the orange, if quartered, can be freed of the skin and each quarter drawa back so that the seed may be removed, and some sugar put over the sections, which a sharp knife should divide into halves crosswise. Pears are served in the same way as apples, Cantaloupe is served by dividing the fruit in half, removing the seed and placing a piece of ice in the holow of each half.

When peaches are placed on the table whole the skin should be rubbed with a rough towel to remove the wool. If pared the peaches should be prepared immediately before they are to be sent to the table, and then served with sugar and cream. Any fruit, in the interval between its preparation and appearance on the table, should be placed on ice, for the colder the fruit is the more acceptable will it be in warm weather. Watermelon should be placed on a large dish, a slice being cut off each end of the melon that it may stand upright and present an opea surface to the server. The one who presides at the table should be supplied with a large spoon, with which he or she may serve conical portions into the saucers of those at the table.

Useful Recipes.

Fruit may be served in a variety of ways, dainty in appearance as it is to the palate. For those who are fond of gelatin there are a number of ways of using fruit. Strawberries, raspberries, quarter sections of oranges, seeded cherries, all may be imbedded in mo.ds of the transparent gelatin and served with meringue or whipped cream. Here are some recipes for appetizing summer dishes in which fruit figures;
Rhubarb Jelly.—Cut rhubarb into pieces an inch in length and place them in a dish with a cupful of sugar, one of water, a little ginger root and leman beel. Each exist.

wire sieve or mash them firmly with a fork.

the top, cover with a piece of greased paper and bake in a moderate oven for about three-quarters of an hour or till it feels firm. Turn out carefully just before serv-

ing. Serve with cream. Compote and Pudding. Compote of Prunes.-Take half a pint of French plums or prunes, a quarter of a pint of water, a quarter of a pint of wine, the rind of half a lemon, two cloves and two ounces of sugar. Put in a stewpan the prunes, water, wine, the thinly pared rind of half a lemon, the cloves and sugar. Let all simmer very gently till the fruit is quite tender. Let it get cold; then take out the cloves and lemon rind. It is then ready for

Date Pudding.—Take six sta'e sponge Date Pudding.—Take six sta'e sponge cakes, four ounces of dates, one and a hair ounces of sugar, the grated rind of one lemon, two eggs and milk enough to moisten the cakes. Stone the dates and cut them into thin strips. Beat up the cakes with a fork, add the dates and lemon rind and the eggs well beaten. Sightly butter a pie dish, pour in the mixture. Bake in a moderate oven about half an hour. If you wish to make a more dainty-looking dish, whip the whites of two or three eggs to a very stiff front, flavor with vanilla and sugar, stiff froth, flavor with vanilla and sugar Heap this roughly on the cooked pudding, sprinkling it now and then with sugar: put it back in the oven in a very cool part till it is a very pale brown.

New Cycling Costumes.

The leading idea in the newest cycling costume is that skirt and bodice should be of different materials. As to the stuffs used, almost any of the thin summer cloths worn with a bodice of plain cloth. This is a last year, but not by cyclists. To wheel-

An Able Advocate. From Life.

Broadway - "Since going to England Choate has apparently lost his wit. To judge from his public utterances, he is be-

coming stupid."

Manhattan—"That merely shows the wonderful adaptability of the man."